

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"BULOW" Capt. F. Prosch	THURSDAY, 9th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	About WEDNESDAY, 8th September.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, MARVON, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Iscke	FRIDAY, 10th Sept., Daylight.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of September.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	OCEANIAN.....	Sellier.....	13th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN.....	Riquier	14th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	SYDNEY	X	27th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE.....	Broc.....	28th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 30 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshien.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshien, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Preservation of Sight"—free.

LONDON,
2, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Established 1840

CALCUTTA,
59, Bechook Street

SHANGHAI,
56, Nanking Road

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length.....515 ft.	Docking Length.....376 ft.	Docking Length.....481 ft.
Width of Entrance... 80 "	Width of Entrance... 50 "	Width of Entrance... 63 "
Water on Blocks.....28 "	Water on Blocks... 26 "	Water on Blocks.....21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 370, 508, or 681.

Telegrams: "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Bootts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 31st June, 1909.

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godowns.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.

No. 9, PEDDER'S HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House with Servants' Quarters, next to the Masonic Club.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.).

One FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, "The Nest" No. 84, Mount Gongga, Peak. Garden and Tennis.

Furnished—Possession from 1st October next.

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 165, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June 1909

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

DEATH OF MINING COOLIE.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

An inquest was held at Ipoh, on August 16, by Mr. Langston on the cause of the death of a Chinese coolie named Ng Hoi who died at Ulu Piah Mine on August 18.

In the course of his evidence, Chen Hong, a mining coolie working at Ulu Piah, Tambun, said that on August 23 they were engaged in removing machinery under the supervision of M. Tivert and Mr. McDonald from a platform into a bullock cart by means of levers. The deceased was on the platform near the ladder, holding a stick and helping to remove the machinery. A European, Mr. McDonald, gave some orders which witness did not understand, and then snatched the stick from the deceased and kicked him in the abdomen and pushed him on the chest, knocking him off the platform into the rifle box. Deceased fell on his right side. He got up immediately afterwards and started walking with great difficulty, holding himself with both hands—one in front and one behind—towards the kongsi. He walked about two hundred paces and fell down. Subsequently, he learned the man was dead.

By Mr. McDonald: There were two or three other coolies present besides those from the kongsi. They were on the ground under the platform.

Other witnesses, Chinese, who were working at the same place, were called and gave evidence similar to this witness.

Alexander Evan Charles McDonald stated in the course of his evidence: We were in the act of loading a part of a winch off a platform into bullock cart by sliding it down planks. We had a tail rope attached to it in case it should slide down too fast. A Chinaman was on each side of the drum to keep it from sliding off the planks. The deceased was standing on the platform about two or three feet from the edge. He had a lever which was wedged in between the cog wheel and the drum to keep it from rolling. I was afraid that if the drum went down too quickly the lever would carry him down also. So I put my hand on the stick and asked him to come round on the other side. He did not seem to understand, so I motioned him to do so, and in so doing I touched him with one hand, in the other hand I held the stick. The deceased was standing slightly behind me at the time. He let go the lever and stepped back putting one foot on the top rung of the ladder and then fell backwards. I am of opinion that he fell on the ground at the side of the planks and then rolled into the palong. I watched him get up and walk away down the palong. We did not stop work but finish the load, and then I went to breakfast and shortly after the watchman came and said the deceased was either dead or dying half way between the place where we had been working and the kongsi. I immediately went to see and found he was dead and had him removed into an old kongsi along side. I afterwards went to Tambun and reported the matter. I handed in a written report.

The senior apothecary at the Ipoh district hospital, said he examined the body, but found no external marks of violence whatever. The spleen was more than twice its average length and more than eight times its average weight. He considered that owing to the condition the spleen was in any slight blow or fall might have caused the rupture. The contusion of the tissues might have been caused by a kick in the abdomen without leaving any external marks of violence.

The inquest was postponed as Mr. McDonald wished to call more evidence.—*Strait Times.*

Intimations.

YUEN HING,
No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOW KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

in all kinds of hand-made

DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE

LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER

WARE, &c.,

all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

ORIENTAL-MAKERS and ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other well known establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexes to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,

25th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th of September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th of September, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.

Ex S.S. *Therapia* from Smyrna via Naples.

Dayern "Barcelona."

The steamer having sustained General Average, Consignees of Cargo (from Hamburg, Bremen, Manchester, Antwerp) are informed that they will be required to sign an Average Bond, which will be sent round for their purpose.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ASSAYE,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Mooltan* and *Oceanic*.

From Australia, ex S.S. *Mantua*.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Stella*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1909.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Company's Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 3 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on the 8th inst. No Claims will be admitted after delivery of Goods has been effected to Consignees, and same must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909.

Intimation.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vœux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

Intimation.

Powell's

ARE NOW
SHOWINGUNIQUE
COLLECTION

THE LATEST

AND MOST

ARTISTIC

GRETONNES

PRODUCED

THIS YEAR

SUITABLE FOR

CURTAINS,

LOOSE

COVERS,

BED

AND

WINDOW

DRAPERIES,

CUSHIONS,

AND A HOST OF

OTHER PURPOSES

POWELL'S

SHOW ROOMS.

FIRST FLOOR

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

Public Companies.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving Statements of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 11 months ending 31st July, 1909, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th, and SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1909.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1909. [609]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1909, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company, to the 30th June, 1909, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be completely brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 11th September, both days inclusive.

C. MOONEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1909. [639]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Thirty-five cents per Share for the Six Months ending 31st June, 1909, will be payable on the 15th September, 1909, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th instant to the 15th September, 1909, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [640]

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT
GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Voeux Road.

VIEW Post Cards and Asiatic Postage Stamps.
Novels, Books for parlour and household use.

"The Doctor at Home"—1909 edition.
Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.
Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.
Toy Books for Children.
Maslin Cigars and Cigarettes.
Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.

Large Assortment of Albums for Stamps and Post Cards.
Postage Stamps Catalogues by Lincol, Scott, Stanley Gibbons, Scott and Tallents.
Stack Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.
Moveable Leaf Albums, Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauges.
Water Mark Detectors.
Massey's Commercial Map and Directory.
&c., &c., &c.
Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [65]

REGRET

You will NEVER if you
VISIT

MOHIDEEN &
THAHA

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,

the

NEW JEWELLERS

AND DEALERS

in

EYLON PRECIOUS

STONES

of every description, and
other GEMS.

F'ongkong, 31st August, 1909. [610]

AN APPEAL

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Undershirts and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [61]

THE THIRD DEGREE.

MENTAL TORTURE FOR NEW YORK
CRIMINALS.

HOW EVIDENCE IS EXTRACTED.

The criticism which has been recently passed by London newspapers on the third degree methods of the New York police in extracting testimony from criminal suspects is resented by the police department there. It is declared that there is nothing unfair in the use of the third degree, which is termed the mental inquisition, and it is further asserted that foreign critics do not understand the system. Insp. McCafferty, chief of the detective bureau of the borough of Manhattan, has issued this description of the third degree—the first that has been made—

—If you are suspected of committing a crime, say a murder, you will be brought before me and you will tell me exactly how you found the body. But, before I see you, your entire past will be investigated: your habits, your mode of life, and possible motives for the murder. Then you are brought here to my office and I look you over. I have already a fair idea of your personality through my knowledge of your life. This combined knowledge determines the form of the third degree, the mental inquisition to which you will be subjected.

SUGGESTING BRAINS.

No two men are put through the same third degree. It would not work if they were. Every man's vital spot is located in a different part of his brain. I have to appeal to a different quality in every suspect. If you are, for instance, an educated, intelligent, young man, I should hammer at your brain and imagination. You would tell me over and over again, from every possible angle, the details of the crime. I would picture for you vividly the horror of the thing that has been done. In your case, inasmuch as you are a fairly high grade man, it is probable that I should use no tangible evidence to heighten the mental effects. All energy would be bent on subjugating your brain to mine. By making you repeat your actions on the night of the crime, I should hope to entangle you. By appeals to your imagination, I would hope to break you down.

If I could not break you down, I should have to let go, if there were no direct evidence against you. But, if I were sure of your guilt in my own mind, you would be followed. You would know nothing of it but you would be watched for months. It would be a pretty hard thing for you to get rid of any money you might have stolen at the time of the murder.

DIFFICULT SUBJECTS.

A most stolid man of limited intelligence is treated differently. A dull intellect needs something tangible to bring the crime home to it. Take, for instance, the man who killed the clerk in Hills Hotel No. 1 (New York's Rowton House). Questioning and threats did not shake him. He broke down when I suddenly thrust into his face the bar of iron with which the murder had been committed. It is all a question of the weaker mind breaking before the stronger, only in some cases there is no mind to break. Then we have to help the mental picture with things that the eyes can see. The temperamental type, the highly strung man, breaks down first. The more stupid a man is the harder he is to impress. It is a strange thing that they all give way suddenly, and break down completely when they do throw up their hands.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing Officers, and for the passing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [641]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of New Jersey, U.S.A., and carrying on business in the said state and elsewhere, has, on the 28th day of April, 1909, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:

The arbitrarily selected word "BattleShip" together with the picture or representation of a battleship;

in the name of BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of the following goods in the following class:—

CONDENSED MILK in Class 42.

A facsimile of such Trade Mark can be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 7th day of July, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,

Solicitors for the Applicant. [521]

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph Office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [638]

Intimations.

A SILLY SAYING.

"It is a common but silly opinion prevailing among a certain class of people that the worse a remedy tastes, smells or hurts, the more efficacious it is." So says a well-known English physician. He further adds: "For example, let us consider cod liver oil. As it is extracted from the fish this oil is so offensive to the taste and smell that almost everybody abhors it, and many cannot use it at all, no matter how badly they need it. Yet cod liver oil is one of the most valuable drugs in the world, and it is the greatest pity that we have not thus far been able to free it from those peculiarities which so seriously interfere with its usefulness." This was written years ago; the work of civilizing and redeeming it however, has since been triumphantly accomplished; and as a leading ingredient in the remedy called

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

the oil retains all its wonderful curative properties with no bad smell or taste whatever. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry, creating a medicine of unequalled power for the diseases most prevalent and fatal among men, women and children. There is no other remedy to compare with it. It increases the digestive power of the stomach and in Blood Impurities, Weakness, Loss of Flesh, Throat and Lung Troubles, Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Affections, Thinness and Slow Development in the young, it gives quick and certain relief and cure. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. You may trust it fully; it cannot disappoint or fail. One bottle convinces. Sold by all chemists.

OSMAN &
CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully
executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [637]

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

XXX Very Old Fine Per Bot. \$2.50
V.O.O.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

ALSO
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [640]

PEAK-TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

Extra cars at 2.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1909. [61]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRIORS.

Corrected 4th September, 1909 cts. per S. Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	20
" Roast—Shiu	20
" Breast—Ngau Lam	18
" Soup, Tong Yuk	25
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang	26
Ballock's Brains—, Know	per set
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	20
" Heart—Ngau Sum	per lb
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	each
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	each
" Tail—Ngau Mei	18
" Liver—Ngau Gon	each
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok	per set
Mutton Chop—Young Pal Kwai	25
" Leg—Young Poi	22
" Shoulder—Young Shau	20
Pigs' Chitterlings—Ohl cheong	20
" Brains—Ohl Know	per set
" Feet—Ohl Keok	each
" Fry—Ohl Chak	12
" Head—Ohl Tau	18
" Heart—Ohl Sum	each
" Kidneys—Ohl Yiu	each
" Liver—Ohl Kon	each
Pork, Chop—Ohl Pal Kwai	21
" Corned—Ham Ohl Yuk	each
" Leg—Ohl Poi	24
" Fat or Lard—Ohl Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau	each
" Heart—Young Sum	each
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	each
" Liver—Young Gon	each
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Ohl Chai	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	22
" Mutton—Sang Young Yau	22
Veal—Ngau Ohl Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

POULTRY.

	Cents.
Chicken—Kai Ohl	28
Capon, Large, Small—Siu Kai	28
Ducks—Ap	18
Doves—Pan Kau	each
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz.
Fowls, Canton—Kai	30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	26
Geese—Ngo	22
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye	each
Ngo	each
Mock Deer—Wong Kang	each
Hare—Tu Chai	each
Partridge—Ghe Khoo	each
Pheasant—Shan Kai	each
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each
" Holchow—Holchow Pak Kup	each
Quail—Um Ghun	each
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chenk	dozen
Salpae—Sa Ohl	each
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	per lb
" Hen—Na	45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap	each
Tail, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai	each
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sul	each

FISH.

	Cents.
Barbel—Ka Yu	10
Bream—Bin Yu	14
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Siu Yu	15
Carp—Li Yu	10
Crabs—Ohl Yu	20
Crabs—Mun Yu	17
Crabs—Hal	24
Crabs—Mak Yu	15
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	17
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	12
Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa	9
Eels, Congor—Hal Man Yu	18
" Fresh water—Tan Sul Yu	14
" Yellow—Wong Siu	28
Frogs—Tiao Kai	36
Grouper—Sek Pan	70
Gudgeon—Pak Kip Yu	15
Herring—Tso Pak	28
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	31
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	32
Lobsters—Lung Ha	40
Mackerel—Ohl Yu	28
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	24
Mullet—Ohl Yu	24
Oysters—Sang Hoo	24
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	18
Perch—Tan Loo	16
Pike—Fa Paw Poong	10
Plaice—Pan Yu	24
Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung	24
Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	56
Ray—Fa Yu	20
Rock Fish—Sek Kai Kung	18
Rock—Ghe Yu	10
Sardines, (Ghe), fresh water—Ma Yu	20

	Cents.
Shark—Sa Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	32
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Oho How Yu	22
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	60
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

FRUITS.

	Cents.
Almond—Hang Yan	26
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	24
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping	12
" Small—Hoi Toong	7
" Oustard—Fan Lai Ohl	7
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	3
" Heung Ohl	5
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Ohl	—
Cherries, Chinese—Foong Lut	—
Carambola—Young Ton	each
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	each
Grapes—Siu Tai Tai	24
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	6
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	6
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Ohl Con	—
" Fresh, Lai Ohl	—
Limes, (Salon)—Sal Kung Ning	5
Moong	each
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	—
Mango, Saigon—Sal Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens—San Chuk Tsz per 100	50
Oranges, Tim Chang	—
" Small—Tat Kut	each
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olive—Pak Lam	8
Passion Fruit	each
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li	15
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	6
" (Shanghai)—Sheng Hoi Li	12
Peanuts, Fa Sang	10
Perseimons, Large—Hung Ohl	7
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Poon	10
" 2nd cooking—Chung-tang	8
" Paw-law	—
Platons—Tat Ohl	3
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	8
Pumelo, Slam—Chim Lo Yau	10
Walnuts, Hop Ton	12
" Green—Sang Hop Ton	6
Shanghai Lo Kwai	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Cents.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ah	—
Chai Chai	—
Beans	

Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.**

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-

PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909

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NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hoock Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any returned MS., nor to return any Contribution.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1909

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 7th August was delivered in London on the 4th inst.

A FINE of \$50 was imposed on a shop-keeper in the Police Court this morning for using false scales.

AMONGST the passengers on board the outward French mail steamer, *Oceanic*, due here on Monday, is Don Crisanto Lichauco, who is returning from London to Manila via Hongkong.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that information has been received from H. B. M. Consul at Chetoo that quarantine is continued since 5th inst. and that Newchwang has released Hongkong from quarantine restrictions.

Mr. Michael Hughes, lately H. M. Consul at Newchwang, and who was called to the Bar in January this year, is returning to Shanghai, where he will take up legal practice. Mr. Hughes recently obtained the degree of LL.D. from the Royal University of Ireland.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, the novelist and dramatist, was offered a knighthood on the occasion of the recent Birthday Honours, but he was unwilling to accept it. It will be remembered that it was on the same occasion that Sir Herbert Beerboom Tree and Sir Arthur W. Pinero received their knighthoods.

THE local agent of the C. P. R. Co. has received a wireless message from the R.M.S. *Empress of India*, through their Yokohama office, advising that the ship may be expected at Yokohama on the morning of the 9th inst. The captain reports having experienced heavy weather in crossing, which accounts for the slightly delayed arrival.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 6th September.

As the two Naval Commissioners, Admiral Sir Chen-ping and Prince Shun Pui-lap are expected to arrive at Hongkong to-morrow, the Canton officials yesterday sent a delegation to Hongkong to meet them. Admiral Li Chun has made preparations to receive the Naval Commissioners at the Bocca Tigris on their arrival there. On the arrival of the Commissioners in Canton harbour on board the *Hoi Ki*, eight cruisers and gunboats will form up in line, decorated with bunting, to escort them as a mark of respect to the high officials. During their stay in Canton, the Commissioners will take up their temporary residence at Tien Ping Street in Admiral Li Chun's official residence. They will probably spend a day in Whampoa to make an inspection of the Naval College there. The Canton gentry have also made arrangements for the reception of these two high Commissioners.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The new Canton Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun, who took over the seal of office of the Ljiang Kwang Viceroyalty on the 4th inst., proceeded to pay official visits at the different temples in the city to-day.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

After having assumed charge of office, Viceroy Yuan issued a notice to inform his subordinates to the effect that he will not receive visitors on Sundays, observing it as them days of rest and that, in ordinary days, he will receive reports, memoranda, etc., from subordinates from 6 a.m. and will receive visitors from 7 o'clock in the morning. Visitors calling on him at late hours will be refused audience. While the Provincial Treasurer, Judge, Educational and Salt Commissioners and Taois holding substantive offices, when on important official business will be received at any time as may be considered necessary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. Kong Hung Yan has received a telegram from the Ministry of Education through the Canton Viceroy instructing him to proceed to Peking forthwith to render services in that Ministry to assist in educational affairs.

DISTURBANCE.

With further reference to the disturbance which occurred here on the 1st inst. between the Chinese Shamen guards and the rice merchants whereby the rice merchants were attacked and subsequently suspended business for a day, Admiral Li Chun has decided to mete out punishments to the offenders, and has now given orders that the commander of the Shamen guards, Chan Sau Pan, is to be deprived of his official button and discharged from his appointment; Captain Fan Tui and Officer Sul Ling are to be flogged while being dragged along the streets; the three men of the guards, Leong Fook, Tsang Yuk and Shiu Chu, are to receive five hundred strokes of the bamboo each, and the two men, Chan Yuk and Fan Choi, are to receive two hundred strokes each. Though punishment was inflicted upon the offenders in the manner stated above, the rice merchants are still not satisfied and they suggest the presentation of a joint petition to the new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan, personally in a body, to ask him to give orders to have the offenders all decapitated. Since the occurrence of the disturbance there has been great agitation among the rice merchants and they have accordingly sent petitions to various high officials requesting them to severely punish the offenders.

VICEROY INDISPOSED.

The new Viceroy, H. E. Yuan, is slightly indisposed, suffering from a bad tooth. Dr. Cheung Kwo is attending him.

THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

The ex-Acting Viceroy in Canton, H. E. Wu Seung Lum, has not yet resumed charge of office as Provincial Treasurer and it is reported that he has applied for three months' leave of absence, apparently with the idea of giving up his appointment as Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung, and leave Canton, for he has been holding the office continuously for three successive terms of office and has not been given a promotion.

THE KIUKIANG BOYCOTT.

Our readers will not have forgotten that some days ago we referred to a boycott against British steamers in Kiukiang which was being propagated by the students and merchants of that port. At the time we did not think that much importance need be attached to the movement, but events have been moving apace and have now assumed such proportions as to cause warrantable anxiety to the British merchants of our neighbouring port. The boycott commenced with mass meetings of students and merchants, the former apparently being the organisers, the latter acquiescing in their demand for aggressive measures. For the last few days, we understand, British steamers have been unable to secure either cargo or native passengers and the China Merchant steamers have been overloaded and over-crowded; while to cap all, in their delusion, the propagandists are now actually talking of forcing the Kuling coolies to boycott Britishers and their goods. Their grievance, conceived probably by hair-brained students, appears to be in connection with the judgment recently delivered in the Mears case at Kiukiang, which they consider unjust and the case to be worthy of a re-trial in Shanghai. Without entering into the merits of the case, which was heard *in camera*, we are convinced that the judgment was rendered in accordance with the testimony produced, the integrity of a British Court of Justice being beyond suspicion. Boycotting is becoming quite an old method of attack in China and the sooner China takes measures to suppress it, the nearer will she grow to the ideal of reform to which she has recently set her hand. A little strenuous action from Peking should be all that is necessary to nip in the bud this growing menace, which at present overshadows British trade in Kiukiang. — *London Daily News*.

TRUCULENT RICKSHA COOLIES.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A BOY.

Yet another instance of the flagrant impudence of ricksha coolies was brought to the notice of Mr. F. A. Hazeland (First Police Magistrate) this morning, when Ernest Long, a lad of sixteen, proceeded against a couple of ricksha coolies for refusing hire and assault. It appears that complainant, who resides at Kowloon, had occasion to proceed to Kowloon Dock the other day and hailed a ricksha for the purpose. The ricksha puller refused to accept hire, and at complainant insisted on getting into defendant's ricksha, the latter is alleged to have dealt the lad a blow on the side. By way of expediting matters, another ricksha coolie who had been witnessing the fracas is said to have come up to defendant's assistance, and administered a few well-directed blows to the complainant. This morning, the ricksha puller stated that complainant struck him on the nose, which caused that part of his physiognomy to bleed profusely. When complainant saw this, he got out of the ricksha and made himself scarce. Defendant summoned the Police, to whom he showed the damage to his proboscis. The second defendant denied having at all struck the complainant.

AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVE EN ROUTE TO SINGAPORE.

The Hon. James T. Dubois, recently appointed Consul-General for United States at Singapore, with Mrs. Dubois and his son, who has just graduated from Yale University, sail from America to-day for this port via Europe, says the *Straits Times* of 31st ult. They expect to make a very leisurely trip and are not due to arrive here before November. Mr. Dubois, junior, will not remain here long, however, but will continue the voyage around the world via the Pacific.

In the person of Dubois, the American Government is sending to Singapore the most distinguished representative ever stationed here for that country. He has had a wide experience in the foreign service and has also done notable work for his country at home. He has served with great success in turn at the following stations: Aix-la-Chapelle, Leipzig, Callao, and St. Gall (Switzerland). He was appointed by the late President McKinley to the post of editor of the laws in the Department of State at Washington which position he has retained ever since. He has also been largely identified with other interests at Washington. For a long time he has been one of the trustees of the Carnegie Library there and one of the directors of the Loan and Trust Co. He is also director of several enterprises in his own State (Pennsylvania), and was recently unanimously elected second vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which fraternity he is a charter member. Mr. Dubois has attained considerable renown by his public addresses and articles on political questions, being a writer of great force and ability and a public speaker of more than ordinary quality. Over 40,000 copies of a speech delivered by him before the National Civil Service League on the pressing needs of the Consular Service were distributed by the National Business League of Chicago and proved very helpful in creating sentiment in favour of the complete reorganisation of the consular service which recently took place under the administration of Secretary of State Root.

INDIAN GROWN RUBBER.

ACCOUNT OF RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATIONS.

The annual report of the Imperial Institute contains the following results of the examination of rubber from India by the scientific department:—

Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*). The specimens submitted for examination were prepared at the Government experimental gardens at Kullar and Buriar in the Nilgiri Hills. The rubber from both sources was very satisfactory in chemical composition, comparing favourably in this respect with plantation Para rubber from Ceylon, but it was rather deficient in strength. The specimen from Buriar was much lighter in colour than that from Kullar and was consequently valued at a higher price, the quotations being 55. 4d. to 55. 5d. per lb. and 55. 2d. to 55. 2d. per lb., respectively, with plantation Para biscuits at 55. 3d. to 55. 9d. per lb.

Castilloa rubber (*Castilloa elastica*). Specimens of this rubber were also received from Kullar and Buriar. The rubber from Kullar was of inferior quality on account of the large amount (32.5 per cent.) of resin present. The trees from which the rubber was obtained were, however, only six years old, and it is probable that the quality of the rubber will improve as they become older. The specimen from Buriar contained much less resin than that from Kullar (about 13 per cent.) and was greatly superior in physical properties. It was valued at 35. 6d. to 35. 8d. per lb. in London with fine hard Para at 55. 3d. per lb. whilst 35. 2d. to 35. 4d. per lb. was quoted for the specimen from Kullar.

Ceara rubber (*Manihot Glaziovii*). A specimen of Ceara biscuit rubber from Kullar was of good quality, containing 8.5 per cent. of caoutchouc and exhibiting very satisfactory physical properties. It was valued at 55. 6d. per lb. with Para biscuits quoted at 55. 3d. to 55. 9d. per lb. A sample of Ceara rubber from South Arcot was much inferior in composition to the preceding specimen, containing only 75.7 per cent. of caoutchouc and a high percentage of protein. It was valued at 25. 5d. per lb. when fine hard Para stood at 55. 5d. per lb. Ficus elastica rubber. Two specimens of this rubber, one in biscuit form and the other in scrap, were forwarded from Mukkie in the Kanotke Range, North Malabar. Both samples contained a large amount of resin and were somewhat deficient in elasticity and tenacity. The biscuit rubber, which was almost black, was valued at 25. 6d. per lb., and the reddish scrap rubber at 25. 11d. per lb. with fine hard Para at 55. 5d. per lb.

BILLS OF LADING.

OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

Messrs. Messageries Maritimes and Co. have issued the following circular notice:—

Shippers are requested to note that on and after 1st October next the arrangement made on 20th January, 1905, will be altered and a charge of 15/- per scale ton will be made for each group of optional ports availed of, whether wholly or in part only, on one Bill of Lading, whether the option thus taken is finally used or not.

The three groups will be as under:—

GROUP 1. Trieste, Venice, Fiume, Ancona, Brindisi.

Port Said, Tripoli, Latakia, Jaffa, Beyrouth.

Salonica, Piraeus, Smyrna, Alexandria, Rhodes, Yabbi, Alexandretta, Batoum, Odessa, Constantinople.

Aivali, Chios, Mitylene.

GROUP 2. Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Gibraltar and Malta.

Spanish and Portuguese Ports.

Marseilles and all other French Ports with transshipment.

GROUP 3. United Kingdom, North Continental Ports (except French Ports with transshipment) American and Canadian Ports, and any other port, not covered by Group 2, cargo for which is transhipped at any of the said ports in this Group.

The minimum optional charge will be therefore 15/- per ton and maximum 35/- per ton.

THE PROMOTION OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

A diplomatic controversy between the United States and China, relative to the participation of American bankers in the Haokow railroad loan, has been given more attention at the end than on the Pacific coast, although, in fact, it has an important indirect bearing on the extension of American trade with China. The controversy grows out of the exclusion of American bankers from participation in a railroad loan amounting to \$27,500,000, guaranteed by Government. The protest of the American bankers was backed by a strong note from President Taft to the Chinese Government, and these representations have called a halt in the proceedings, with a reasonable certainty that American capital will be allowed to participate.

If this affair had no other bearing than the effort of financiers to find a profitable investment it would be matter of small public concern, but it has an important influence on the status of our trade with China. The case is stated by Charles Danby, late consul-general at Shanghai, who says:—

To achieve success we must cease to regard China merely as a market and begin to consider it a region for permanent investment. We can not hope to sell our goods by standing at the doors of our warehouses. We must get closer to the Chinese people. They are usually friendly toward Americans as a result of our generous policy in Chinese affairs during recent years. The Government is likewise cordial, and investment of American capital is desired.

The time must come when our financiers and business-men, to promote American trade in China, will regard 7 per cent. in that empire as safe as 7 per cent. here. It is futile to hope for orders for American materials to be used in the construction of works financed by foreign capital. In all Government loans made for the construction of railroads, etc., it is now stipulated that the materials shall be purchased from the nation providing the funds. I have known Germans constructing a railroad in Shantung to refuse to consider American tenders for material and equipment solely on the ground that the orders must go to Germany even at a higher price, because the enterprise was being financed by German banks.

The development of American trade with China is the direct and intimate concern of Pacific coast merchants and producers, and in that view every means to establish close financial relations with Chinese enterprises should be fostered. — *San Francisco Call*.

AEROPLANE RECORDS.

In view of last week's Aeroplane Festival at Rheims it is interesting to note the following previous records, up to July 17, as compiled by a commission appointed by the Aero Club of France.

1 Kilometre.—Delagrang, May 31, 1909, Juvisy, Time, 1min. 18 3/4 sec. Average speed 25.400, 45kilo, 80m.

2 Kilometres.—Wilbur Wright, September 21, 1908, Le Mans, in 2min. 44sec. Average 25.400, 45kilo, 90m.

5 Kilometres.—Tissandier, May 20, 1909, Aerodrome du Pont-Long, at Pau, in 5min. 26 25sec. Average an hour, 55kilo, 100m.

10 Kilometres.—Tissandier, May 20, 1909, Aerodrome du Pont-Long, at Pau, in 10min. 45sec. Average an hour, 55kilo, 77m.

20 Kilometres.—Tissandier, May 20, 1909, Aerodrome du Pont-Long, at Pau, in 21min. 30 35sec. Average an hour, 55kilo, 80m.

30 Kilometres.—Tissandier, May 20, 1909, Aerodrome du Pont-Long, at Pau, in 31min. 28 15 sec. Average an hour, 55kilo, 434m.

40 Kilometres.—Tissandier, May 20, 1909, Aerodrome du Pont-Long, at Pau, in 41min. 19sec. Average an hour, 55kilo, 404m.

50 Kilometres.—Tissandier, May 20, 1909, Aerodrome du Pont-Long, at Pau, in 51min. 18 45 sec. Average an hour, 55kilo, 405m.

60 Kilometres.—Wilbur Wright, September 21, 1908, Le Mans, in 1h. 21min. 33 35sec. Average an hour, 44kilo, 130m.

Time records homologated are:—

15 Minutes.—Tissandier, May 20, 1909, Aerodrome du Pont-Long, at Pau, 12 kilometres—Average an hour, 50kilo.

30 Minutes.—Tissandier, May 20, 1909, Aerodrome du Pont-Long, at Pau, 27 kilometres—Average an hour, 55kilo.

40 Minutes.—Tissandier, May 20, 1909, Aerodrome du Pont-Long, at Pau, 55 kilometres—Average an hour, 55kilo.

THE CASE OF MR. MEARS.

The following is the text of the judgment given by H. M. Consul Court at Kiukiang on August 12 in the case of the "prosecution of Mr. John Mears for the alleged manslaughter of a Chinese."

DECISION.

I have carefully considered the evidence which has been brought forward for the prosecution and the arguments of the learned Counsel on both sides with regard to the "charge" which was laid in this Court on July 31 last by Yü Tsan-hing against John Mears, and I wish to thank the able Counsel engaged on both sides for the patience they have shown under very trying climatic conditions. I think that Counsel for the prosecution will admit that he has received fair treatment, and that every facility has been given to him for access to all witnesses and sources of information. The question I have to decide is: Am I of opinion that the evidence is of such a kind that it is sufficient to put the accused party on his trial for the offence which is charged against him? After considering the evidence, I have to exercise my judgment as to its weight or value and form my decision on this judgment. The first facts, of course, are that the man Yü Fa-ch'eng is dead and that a charge has been laid against John Mears for causing his death. Does the evidence raise a strong or probable presumption that the accused John Mears is answerable for the death of the man Yü Fa-ch'eng? The death took place on April 26 last and the charge was laid on July 31 last. We may hold our own opinions as to the causes of this unusually long delay and also as to the causes which led to the institution of the action. As Counsel for the defendant put it, the case had been simmering all these months and I certainly agree with him that though there have been many cases in which natives have lost their lives accidentally, few, if any, have occurred in which the case has been brought forward in so extraordinary a manner. The case is one in which a Chinese has laid a charge against an Englishman, and of the three foreigners who have appeared against this accused Englishman two are of American nationality. Yet the charge has been laid, and into the motives for laying it, whether they spring from private spite or other inferior sentiment, it is not my present duty to inquire. My duty is to decide whether the evidence brought forward is of such a kind that it raises a strong or probable presumption in my mind against the accused.

The similarity of the evidence of the Chinese witnesses is so great that it raises the opinion in my mind that they must have been well drilled in order to produce such exactly similar accounts. For Chou Jui-tung, and Chou Hsiao-ch'eng simultaneously make the statement: "You have wounded my man" is, to say the least, an extraordinary coincidence. As Counsel for the defendant pointed out, the similarity throughout is perfectly extraordinary, and the words, used, the gestures, the hands placed on the same place, etc., all suggest both some inducement and that the case had been talked over between the various Chinese witnesses at the meeting on the German bulk if not at other times also. The two parties Chou, employers of the deceased, also closed their shop, came to Kiukiang and though they admitted they were poor, appear to have been able to support themselves without doing anything. It is not in the Chinese nature for poor people to take holidays of this kind unless they see some certain prospect of deriving benefit therefrom in the near future. Those of us who have been any length of time in China know what estimate to form of the value of Chinese evidence. The sort of evidence brought forward is so easily procured that it is of no weight, and each unit of it being of no weight, the whole must have no weight, and the whole of this Chinese evidence is, therefore, in my opinion, insufficient in law and valueless as against the accused in the present case.

As regards the medical evidence, Doctor Lambert was the first doctor to examine Yü Fa-ch'eng after the alleged assault, and he was therefore in a more advantageous position to make a satisfactory examination than Doctor Hart, the American doctor who performed the autopsy at least eleven days later. Dr. Lambert concluded that the man was suffering from internal hemorrhage—which might have resulted from other causes than a blow. He examined the body and found no signs of any blow. In his opinion death was due to internal hemorrhage, and to that only. Dr. Lambert said he had some conversation with Mears which left a general impression that there had been a poke by Mears, but he could not make any positive assertion. It seems highly improbable that had Mears said he poked Yü Dr. Lambert would not have had much more than a general impression—such a statement could not but have made a definite and lasting impression on his mind. Dr. Lambert could not say that Mears had struck Yü, and he could not say that death was due to a blow.

As regards Doctor Hart's autopsy, I am not satisfied that sufficient efforts were made to have any representative of the other side present, or that the fear of a crowd is sufficient reason for holding the autopsy in the most extraordinary conditions under which it was held at dead of night, by artificial light, on an open Chinese road, and without any notice or request to be present being sent to the other side. Dr. Hart should have refused to proceed, and have sent to the Consul of the defendant's nationality. I fully agree with Counsel for the defendant that this most extraordinary autopsy was not only useless but improper. It was also illegal. The body was eleven days old, and exposed for five days without any covering in this climate. Though later covered with sand, the evidence shows that as decomposition would take place from inside, this would not retard the process. Dr. Hart admitted that microscopical examination of sections was the only infallible method of detecting poisonous diseases, and his request to take these sections was refused, so he could not say there had been no previous disease. He could not say whether the discoloration on

the skin, which was peeling off this swollen, decomposing body, eleven days old, was due to bruising or decomposition. Doctor Lambert also said he could not tell there had been no disease without microscopical examination, and admitted that diseased organs may rupture spontaneously; he found the man suffering from internal hemorrhage, and regarded the conditions he observed as much more like those which would have been present in the history of a man run over by a cart than as like those which would result from the alleged cause. Doctor Hart admitted under cross-examination that he was handicapped by having to perform the autopsy by lamplight, yet he attributes the hemorrhage in this eleven days' old body to a blow though he could not say that the discoloration of the peeling skin was not due to decomposition. There seems to be too keen a desire to connect the hemorrhage with a blow and death with the hemorrhage seen on cutting it into a part which it is admitted is the first part of a corpse to decay. The explanation would seem to be that suggested by Counsel for the defence that the body being in a far-advanced stage of decomposition, no certain conclusion could be reached without the microscopical examination which he was not allowed to make, and that he had therefore to base his conclusion on what he had been told. Refusal to allow the microscopical examination seems to indicate a suspicion that the disease would have been found. Had Doctor Hart had no previous knowledge of the case, which has been the subject of so much talk and writing and publication in the English and Chinese newspapers, it seems to me that he could not under the circumstances have connected the symptoms he saw with an imaginary blow alleged to have been given eleven days previously. There is, as I said, too keen a desire on his part to connect the discoloration with a blow after he had said he could not swear whether the discoloration was due to a blow or to decomposition. This, as well as the absence of microscopical examination, added to the extraordinary conditions under which this illegal autopsy was held, raise in my mind the conviction that Doctor Hart's evidence is not of the kind which can be allowed to have any weight at all against the accused.

The charge against the defendant is a very serious one, but it seems to me that the allegations of the witnesses as to Mears' connection with the cause of death are not either conclusive enough or of sufficient weight to justify me in sending the matter to the Supreme Court. After careful consideration I am of the opinion that the medical evidence in so far as it is against the defendant is altogether insufficient, inconclusive, and unsatisfactory, and that I cannot conscientiously attach any weight to the homogeneous evidence of a file of well-drilled coolies and other natives closely associated with them, and that these two sets of evidence, even when combined, are not sufficient to justify putting the accused party on his trial. The defendant is accordingly discharged.

(Signed) E. T. C. WERNER,

H. B. M. Consul and Judge of the Provincial Court.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Kiukiang, August 12, 1909.

—N. C. D. News.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.

LIFE MADE UNBEARABLE.

Before Commander Radcliffe, at the Marine Court, yesterday, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 31st ult., Sydney Elvy, a young English trimmer on the British steamer *Welsh Prince*, was charged with desertion.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

Capt. A. B. W. Sheppard, master of the *Welsh Prince*, said the accused signed on as a trimmer at Shanghai on the 5th of this month. The ship arrived here on the 21st and on the same day Elvy left the ship with his belongings. Witness had given him \$5 and leave to go ashore. He had not returned to the ship since. There was an entry in the logbook. Witness reported at the Shipping Office. The vessel was to have sailed on the 28th or 29th. It was advertised in the papers. They were only detained by cargo.

Elvy said that on the 5th of this month he was forced through circumstances to sign on the articles of *Welsh Prince*. He was not in very good health at the time. When he got on board, he found the majority of the crew below were Germans. He had to live with them in the fore-cabin and could not understand what they were saying. At Hongkong, a German came on board to work his passage. As soon as he started working, the Germans did not want accused. He had two or three rows with them which he did not report. He was so miserable that he was determined to obtain a situation in Singapore and ask the Captain to let him off. He started work as an engine driver with John Aird and Co. on the 23rd and the job was good for three years. He was going to inform the Captain, but met some of the crew and they advised him not to. He wrote a letter to John Aird's chief engineer on Sunday and was apprehended by the Inspector at night.

Acting Inspector Tredgold gave evidence of arresting the accused in High Street. He was in company of several of John Aird's people. Witness believed he was employed with the firm as engine driver.

In reply to the Court, Captain Sheppard said Elvy had £15 due to him on the ship. He wished to press the case.

Commander Radcliffe sentenced Elvy to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and he was also ordered to forfeit the money due to him.

Elvy:—Can I appeal against the sentence? His worship:—No.

Elvy:—My life was made unbearable by those Germans.

His worship:—You were liable to two weeks' imprisonment.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

PRINCE SHUN RETURNS TO PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Amoy, 6th September.

Prince Shun Pui-lap having been denounced has proceeded to Peking and abandoned the intended visit to Canton.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping has left for Canton and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 8th inst.

[From inquiries made in Hongkong, we learn that Prince Shun has not returned to Peking but will continue to prosecute his mission and is due in Hongkong, with Admiral Sah, tomorrow morning.—Ed., H.K.T.]

CHINA AND JAPAN.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 6th September.

The Waiwupu has agreed to Japan extending the railways and telegraphs from Kailin to Wui-ning; opening treaty ports; the joint exercise of judicial powers by China and Japan, and the working of the Tien-po-shan mines.

No railways or telegraphs will, however, be allowed at Liu-sui.

An agreement embodying the foregoing terms was signed on the 4th inst.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

CHINESE COMMISSIONER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 6th September.

The Central Government has cabled to H.E. Kao Erh Chien, the Macao Delimitation Commissioner, that he must oppose any demand for compensation which may be advanced by the Portuguese Government for surrendering any territory not included within the original limits of the settlement of Macao.

CHINESE IN CANADA.

EXEMPTION FROM POLL-TAX.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 6th September.

A memorial has been received from Lord Li Ching-fong, Chinese Minister to the Court at St. James, stating that Canada has agreed to exempt Chinese from the poll-tax.

CANTON PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 6th September.

An Imperial decree has been issued accepting the resignation of Wu Seung-lum from the Provincial Treasurership of Canton.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 12:35 p.m. to-day:—

September 7th, at 11:30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon over N. China Sea developing.

WHAT goes to show that money for good investments is not as scarce in Bangkok as in Singapore and other places in the East is the fact that of the shares recently offered to the public by the Bagu Rubber Co., Ltd., some 35,000 shares worth were taken up in Bangkok alone in a few days, and the secretary reports applications still coming in.

The outlook for the Yunnan Railway is becoming more and more discouraging. *Annam-Tonkin*, a newspaper published at Haiphong, says that British traders profit more by the railway than French business men in Tonkin. The latter have neither the spirit nor the enterprise to intercept the Yunnan trade with Hongkong, but to let it pass to the French.

MOSQUITOES.

This is not a treatise on entomology. Neither is it the result of the investigations of an enthusiastic savant, who, in some malarial swamp, has suffered mosquitoes gladly in the cause of science.

It is merely a wail. A cry from Far Cathay. The vapourings of a soul almost lost, and tinged with that madness which is akin to genius. Of all the mosquitoes here below, and above too unless our theories of a Better Land are quite erroneous, surely the Chinese variety is the worst. And of all the places in China where mosquitoes most do congregate, surely a certain old hulk at Swatow is the most densely populated. Deep down in its cavernous depths, where the stagnant bilge-water is now for ever at rest, they are fruitful and multiply exceedingly. Disturbed only by the occasional jar of a steamer coming alongside, when, with an angry whirl of countless tiny wings, they gird up their loins, so to speak, as the hulk's old skipper might have barked up his pants, and go on deck seeking whom they may devour.

Alas! Nor far, nor long have they to seek. What light from yonder port-hole breaks? What have we here? A passenger? A beautiful white, tender passenger? A barbarian? A foreign devil? A feast for the gods, let us desist.

Slap! I awake from a blissful dream in which a huge iced lemon squash figured largely, to find myself bathed in perspiration, and my left eye almost closed with the force of my semi-conscious blow.

I get up, to find my cabin alive with mosquitoes. They had entered by the port, which in my pristine innocence I had left open. Boy! I call. He comes along childlike and bland, and with a quizzical smile queries "Mosquitoes have got?"

Was it only yesterday that I was ruminating on the cruelty and barbarity of Chinese justice? Surely not, for now, even the torture of a thousand cuts seems humane. Undoubtedly John knows best how to treat his own countrymen.

I look at the Pagan with what I fondly imagine is an annihilating glance but what, owing to my swollen eye, must appear a facetious wink, then with a studied calm, under which lies a seething cauldron of frenzied emotions, order him to put the mosquito curtain up and depart in peace lest I do him an injury. Once more I turn in, after carefully tucking the curtain all round the mattress.

Again I compose myself to slumber, stilled by a feeling of perfect security, and lulled to sleep by what now seems the musical hum of the countless horde.

Slap! Slap! Again I am wide awake, to find that I was not alone under the net. I had merely conserved myself for a favoured few. A feeling as of Daniel in the lion's den comes over me. Yes! A Daniel come to judgment, and getting it!

There is a last straw for even the most stoical of natures. I jump out of bed—bed, a place of rest forsooth—seize a carpet slipper with which I make frantic slaps wherever I see one of the fiends resting, but invariably miss, and only succeed in making footprints all over the beautiful white paint, and awakening the Chief Engineer, my next door neighbour.

He—the Chief—puts his head out of his door and calls along the alleyway, "What the blazes dae ye mean by bangin' up pictures at this time in the mornin'! Hoo dae ye expect a buidie to sleep in a' that row?"

There was only one thing to do. I know Scotsmen. So I explained and asked him humbly to have a drink. He came along bringing two lamps with him. Ah! those lamps, Scotsmen are indeed the salt of the earth. Phœnix-like they rise to the occasion when other men would be gnashing their teeth in hopeless incompetency.

The lamps were not unlike the ordinary policeman's bull's eye, minus the glass and revolving top. You light them, and put the aperture where the glass ought to be over a mosquito or two and presto!—there is a sizzle of burning wings and the pests lie kicking on the oil reservoir.

The mosquitoes seem to be daunted by the light, and before they can move the hot current of air sucks them in to a horrible death. Ah! such a fine, fizzing, painful death!

Until the grey dawn was breaking, my Scot and I, kept up the chase, the light of an unholly joy illumining our features as time after time we emptied the lamps.

Never before had I realized the sweetness of revenge! Talk not to me henceforth of turning the other cheek! Show me the preacher who will turn the other eye that a mosquito may not go hungry!

Other vicious insects, such as bees, have a useful place in the great universal scheme, and have the good taste to die when once they have implanted their venom.

But mosquitoes? Do they serve a useful purpose? Do they die? No! A thousand times No!! They fatten, and live, and live, and live!! Like Professor Teufelsdröckh, I fondly imagined that I too had reached a philosophical pinnacle, far above the petty trials of the world. A pinnacle from which I could look down with a calm unruffled serenity at the troubled multitudes below.

But alas! for the limitations of human endurance. What does it prevail against the empires of the Nether Empire, trained as they are by their Master to get under the cloak of civilization, religion and philosophy under which we poor mortals ostrich-like, try to hide and torment us until in our agony we cast it off and stand revealed in all our primitive simplicity—cussing, swearing, savages.

Oh! ye good people whose hearts and pockets are touched to the sending of missions to China, hear my prayer! Leave the heathen just a little while longer to his idols, and devote your wealth to the extermination of mosquitoes, lest through them your white brethren in the East fall from grace.

J. G. Smith & C. Z. West.

BORNEO HEAD HUNTERS.

PUNISHMENT DIFFICULT Owing TO ABSTRACT JUSTICE.

The head-hunting forays by Sarawak Dyaks into Dutch territory, in West Borneo, have given rise to serious difficulties. The Dutch authorities asked for the surrender of the ringleaders, and the Sarawak Government refused to give them up, says the *Java Bode*. It grounded the refusal on the argument that, the ringleaders once surrendered, there was no security that they would receive the due penalty for their deeds, owing to the overstrict proof required by Dutch law. The *Bode* admits that the objection is too well-founded. In the province of West Borneo, for instance, the Dutch authorities find it hard to bring the guilt of head-hunters home. Direct proof is often wanting. The capture of head-hunters and the mustering of witnesses is, besides, difficult in the inland wilds. The Dutch Government intends to deal more energetically with the headhunting evil in West and East Borneo. Hitherto head-hunters have been let off with fines. The idea now is to treat head-hunting as penal offence. But more troops will have to be stationed in the Dyak districts to take action the moment a head-hunting foray is reported. More trouble is feared now on the Sarawak border. Two Dutch Dyak tribes—the Bukats and the Pahings—have suffered so much from Sarawak head-hunters that they are meditating vengeance. The Sarawak Dyaks most in fault belong to the Bataang Lupar tribe.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st September.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.			
LEVEL.			
	1908.	1909.	
Tytam.....	0' 1" below	17' 6" below	
Tytambye.....	0' 0" below	21' 11" below	
Tytambye wash.....	0' 0" below	0' 0" below	
Tytam Intermediate.....	0' 0" below	0' 0" below	
Pokfulum.....	0' 0" below	1' 3" below	
Wong-nai.....	0' 0" below	2' 2" below	
chung.....	0' 0" below	0' 0" below	
STORAGE GALLONS.			
	1908.	1909.	
Tytam.....	384,800,000	252,780,000	
Tytambye wash.....	22,366,000	18,000	
Tytam Intermediate.....	195,914,000	198,768,000	
Pokfulum.....	66,030,000	63,160,000	
Wong-nai chung.....	30,337,000	27,692,000	
Total.....	699,417,000	542,291,000	

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of August.

1908.			
1909.			
	1908.	1909.	
Consumption.....	150,945,000	127,693,000	gallons
Estimated population.....	207,210	207,010	
Consumption per head per day.....	23.3	19.7	gallons

Constant supply in all districts during August, 1908.

Intermittent supply by Rider mains in Rider main districts during August, 1909.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.			
	1908.	1909.	
Kowloon (Gravitation Reservoir).....	46' 6" below	17' 7" below	
Gravitation Reservoir.....	0' 0" below	0' 0" below	

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1908.	1909.	
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir.....	77,100,000	194,667,000	gallons

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of August.

	1908.	1909.	
Consumption.....	25,932,000	25,130,000	gallons
Estimated population.....	84,100	88,900	
Consumption per head per day.....	10.3	9.2	gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

P. N. H. JONES, Water Authority.

KINGLY FEES TO DOCTORS.

FORTUNES ACQUIRED DURING SHORT VISITS.

King Edward's health has cost a huge sum. When, as Prince of Wales, he was seriously ill some years ago, Dr. William Jenner attended him four weeks and received a fee of £10,000. Another £10,000 was paid to Sir William Gull for his attendance on the King during his serious illness from typhoid in 1871, while the physicians who attended him during his severe illness in the coronation year received fees amounting to £20,000. The famous Professor Zacherin of Moscow received from the father of the present Emperor of Russia a fee of £15,000 for two days' attendance. Sir Morell Mackenzie received £20,000 for a few weeks' attendance on the late Emperor Frederick of Germany, and Queen Victoria's doctors, in her last illness, received about £1,000 each. Some time ago W. K. Vanderbilt, the American millionaire, requested his physician to accompany him on a voyage. The doctor hesitated, and remarked that his practice was worth £200 a week. The man of money finally agreed to give him £2,000 for the six weeks' trip and pay all his other expenses. Blind Dr. Gale of Bristol was paid the sum of £50,000 for curing the diseased knee of a wealthy gentleman. Senator Magen paid Dr. Browning the stupendous fee of £200,000—undoubtedly the largest fee on record. The late Shah of Persia paid Dr. Galatzowski of Paris £5,000 for curing his son of an affection of the eye. Dr. Frank Billings claimed £5,000 for seven days' attendance on Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant prince. The doctors who attended the late President McKinley after he was shot at Buffalo presented the United States with bills to the total amount of £8,104.

FIGHT WITH DEATH.

CREW AT THE MERCY OF A GALE.

Nine days at the pumps, fighting a grim battle with death, the crew of a German schooner were beaten in the struggle, and the steady gain of the water at length compelled them to take to their boat, when their plight was a desperate one. They were a hundred miles from land, and for twenty-four hours were at the mercy of wind and waves. They were almost exhausted when help came, in the form of the Danish schooner *Hertha*, and the shipwrecked crew were taken on board and landed at Plymouth. The schooner was the *Margaretha*, and laden with pyrites was on her way from Huelva, Spain, to Penryn, Wales. According to the story of the chief officer the foremast snapped off in a heavy gale and with the accompanying wreckage fell over the side into the water. It was not long before the mainmast followed, but fortunately it was carried clear of the deck, all hands escaping injury. At night the violence of the storm moderated, but the seas were still running very high, constantly breaking over the little craft and rendering it very dangerous to cut away the wreckage. Before this could be done, however, the fallen spars must have holed the ship's side, for it was discovered that she was badly leaking, whilst the water below was much increased by the quantity which made its way down through the hatchways. Capt. Sassen soon had all the hands busily employed at the pumps. Fortunately, the weather improved, and as the sea moderated the water no longer found its way on deck. There was no stoppage of the leak, however, and with the nearest land, Cape St. Vincent, a hundred miles distant, the position of the crew became exceedingly perilous. Day after day for nine days the pumps were kept going without intermission, the crew recognising that on their efforts their lives depended. From time to time steamers were seen and were signalled, but not once did the almost disheartened sailors have any response to their appeal for help in the hour of distress. At length it was found that the *Margaretha* was fast settling down, and then, after having drifted a hundred miles towards the Moroccan coast, the order was given for the boat to be lowered. It was an exciting moment, continued the mate. Into the boat the crew quickly clambered, hastily gathering together a few of their personal effects. But there was no time to save the ship's papers, as less than a quarter of an hour sufficed to see her founder. For twenty-four hours we were at the mercy of the wind and waves in the little craft, but when all hands were almost exhausted from the lack of food, sleep, and the exposure, the Danish schooner *Hertha* arrived, and our troubles were over.

THE CELESTIAL PORKER.

D—ELECTABLE PIG.

Our friend, the Chinese pig, is saluted as follows in the *Daily Mail* of the 5th ult. "The latest greeting in the meat markets in London is: 'Good morning; have you seen the Chinese pig?'"

At present the Chinese pigs are "wrought in misty," but every pork dealer in London is keeping an eye wide open for them, and is likely that to-day "best Pekin pork," "Hankow hams," "Tientsin trotters" will be offered to the shopping housewife.

The large consignment of Chinese pigs which came by the P. and O. steamer *Palmira* is now in the keeping of the Union Cold Storage Company, and an Express representative was informed at Smithfield Market yesterday that part of it will in all probability be placed on the market by Messrs. Henry S. Fitter and Sons to-day.

Up to the present there has been secrecy as to the identity of the enterprising dumpers of these Chinese delicacies, but a director of one of the largest provision firms in the world told an Express representative yesterday that the importers are the Union Cold Storage Company.

"LARGE POSSIBILITIES." "Mr. Vestey, the managing director of the company, went to China last year," he said, "and was so struck with the large possibilities of the trade that he arranged for this consignment, and a cold store has been erected at Hankow, where supplies will be gathered for the English markets."

An Express representative invited Mr. Vestey to say something about the prospects of Chinese pigs as a breakfast table decoration, but Mr. Vestey shook his head, and said sorrowfully: "We will store no more d—electable Chinese pigs; they are driving us silly."

But Mr. Vestey's words must not be taken too literally. It is more likely that the Chinese pigs will prove so remunerative that they will be imported by merchants in overwhelming quantities, to the disadvantage of the British-born porker. It is certain that the Free Traders will fight to the death for the right of eating Chinese sausages for breakfast.

It is not likely that the Chinese pigs will be offered at prices very much lower than the present market rates; the price will be just low enough to turn the scale in their favour. But pigs can be bought at such absurdly low prices in China that the profits on importation, even allowing for the long sea journey, are likely to be very large, so that it will be all to the importers' interest to push Chinese pigs to the utmost, and so limit the trade for British pork.

COMMERCIAL.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.'s share list to-day:—
Shanghai Docks.....Tis. 80 1/2 sales
Hongkong Wharf.....Tis. 150 sales
Chinese Engineering.....Tis. 18 1/2 sales
Eros.....Tis. 15 1/2 sales
Sumatras.....Tis. 12 1/2 sales
Langkats.....Tis. 7 1/2 sales
Indo-China.....Tis. 46 sales
Park Sugars.....Tis. 295 sales
Hongkong Docks.....Tis. 10 1/2 sales

To-day's Advertisement.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 543.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on Thursday, the 30th of September, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Opium Ordinance, 1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of Selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dress and of preparing and dealing in Dress Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in the *Government Gazette* as Notification No. 543 of the 3rd September, 1909.

Government Notifications Nos. 401 and 501 of 1909 are hereby cancelled.

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary.

3rd September, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 9th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),

AND THURSDAY,

the 8th and 9th September, 1909, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, Double TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD-SIDE BOARDS and DINING WAGGON with BEVELLED GLASS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN, PICTURES, a quantity of CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE, CARPETS, RUGS, BRASS-MOUNTED IRON BEDSTADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.

ALSO COTTAGE PIANOS (one by Bechstein and one by The Robinson Piano Co.), One POLYPHON, One GRAMOPHONE and RECORDS.

One LARGE AMERICAN ICE CHEST. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED. BUTTER.

WE regret that, owing to a sharp rise in the price of butter in Australia and to the low rate of exchange ruling here, we are compelled to raise the selling price of our "Daisy" brand butter to 80 cents per lb. from 1st September next, when the following prices will rule:—

	per lb.
"Honeysuckle" brand.....	\$1.00
"Daisy".....	80
"Dairymaid".....	70
"Buttercup".....	65
Hongkong, 25th August, 1909.	1380

PILSENER

"ASAHI" AND

"SAPPORO"

BEER.

LIGHT AND REFRESHING SUMMER BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

Messrs. CALDBECK MCGREGOR & Co.

H. PRICE & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WATKINS, Ltd.

FRENCH STORE.

KOWLOON DISPENSARY

AND

EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[471]

CLUB WHISKY

AGE, QUALITY

AND

MELLOWNESS.

Test for 15 years as an Ideal Scotch for this

climate.

\$14 - - - Per Case.

H. PRICE & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 136.



COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London-Bank T.T.	100/0
Do. demand	100/0
Do. 4 months sight	100/0
France-Bank T.T.	230/0
America-Bank T.T.	43/0
Germany-Bank T.T.	179/0
India T.T.	132/0
Do. demand	132/0
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	75/0
Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. 5000	74/0
Japan-Bank T.T.	85/0
Java-Bank T.T.	105/0

Buying.	
4 months sight L/O	100/0
6 months sight L/O	100/0
30 days sight San Francisco & New York	43/0
4 months sight do.	44/0
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	100/0
4 months sight France	234/0
6 months sight do.	236/0
4 months sight Germany	183/0
Bar Silver	23 13/16
Bank of England rate	28 7/8
Sovereign	11 3/8

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (<i>Prinzess Alice</i>) 8th inst.
French (<i>Océanien</i>) 13th inst.
Indian (<i>Namang</i>) 15th inst.
Canadian (<i>Empress of India</i>) 16th inst.
Indian (<i>Kimsang</i>) 19th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver on 4th inst., at 3 p.m.
The Bank Line s.s. *America* left Kobe on 6th inst., for Vancouver and Tacoma via Yokohama.
The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Namsang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 6th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Coblenz*, which left here on 13th ult., at daylight, arrived at Sydney on 5th inst., at 10 a.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Montague* arrived at Nagasaki at 6.30 a.m. on 6th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on 8th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 4 p.m. on 7th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day, for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on 9th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 7th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately on the N.E. coast of China, and a slight fall has taken place at the stations around the China Sea.

The depression over the latter area between the W. coast of Luzon and the Paracels, appears to be increasing slowly in depth.

In the North a depression is shown over the Yellow Sea.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the E. Japan.

Light to moderate E. and N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, E. and N.E. winds, light to moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,629, R. Rodger, 6th Sept., Manila 4th Sept., Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Hanni, Fr. s.s., 630, J. Pannier, 7th Sept., Haiphong via Pakhoi, Hainan and Kwong-chow-wan 2nd Sept., Gen.—A. R. M.
Anglin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, C. Kumpel, 7th Sept., Bangkok 29th Aug., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Halmun, Br. s.s., 616, J. W. Evans, 7th Sept., Swatow 6th Sept., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Catherine Apar, Br. s.s., 1,730, G. F. Hudson, 7th Sept., Calcutta 22nd Aug., via Penang and Singapore, 1st Sept., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,215, W. B. Brown, 7th Sept., Canton 6th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.
Chunyang, Br. s.s., 1,418, W. E. Sawyer, 7th Sept., Canton 6th Sept., Ballast.—J. M. & Co.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 7th Sept., Sandakan 2nd Sept., Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.

Choyyang, Br. s.s., 1,474, Courtney, 7th Sept., Shanghai 3rd Sept., and Swatow 6th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Tillamaj, for Banks.
Lafong, for Singapore.
Chunyang, for Hon. Mr. Carl Diederichsen, for Hoibow.
Hainan, for Manila.
Hainan, for Shanghai.
Hainan, for Amoy.
Taming, for Manila.
Taming, for Swatow.
Hoibow, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Departures.

Sept. 7.
Roxton, for Singapore.
Glenn, for Shanghai.
Signal, for Canton.
Asia, for Canton.
Lafong, for Calcutta.
Perisus, for Singapore.
Kintuck, for Shanghai.
Harish Thaw, for Portland, Or.
Tillamaj, for Macassar.
Taming, for Manila.
Taming, for Shanghai.
Kengest, for Bangkok.
Hainan, for Shanghai.
Choyyang, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

For Halmun, from Swatow—Rev. Father Kumpel, Miss Will, Miss and Master Bunton, and 75 Chinese.
For Hanni, from Haiphong, G. Mowbray, Mrs. Noye-Candace, Captain G. Mowbray, and Mrs. Noye-Candace and children, and Rev. W. Noye-Candace.

Per *Catherine Apar*, from Calcutta, &c.—Messrs. Rabbits Isaac, Shetoni Cohen, Gunner Jerny, Mr. Kerosa, 412 Chinese, and 9 Indians.
Per *Zafiro*, from Manila—Mr. R. J. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Kirby and child, Mr. W. G. Sparks, Mrs. E. Morrison, Mrs. G. M. Anderson, Dr. J. G. Brown, Messrs. G. O. Lawton, J. W. Stevenson, Mrs. Anna J. Rubenhorst, Messrs. J. B. Corby, G. K. Harrison, J. G. Caldwell, J. Anderson, Lieut. Comdr. A. Crenshaw, Messrs. Gaudry, P. A. Thomson, J. Talabirhan, Mr. and Mrs. de los Santos and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Santos and child, Mr. Nicholas Jorge, and 39 Chinese.
Per *Choyyang*, from Shanghai, &c.—Misses N. Cargill, J. M. Chaplin, and Masters P. K. (2).

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Hainan*, from Swatow.—Light Westerly winds and fine.

Str. *Anglin*, from Bangkok.—Fair weather throughout the voyage.

Str. *Catherine Apar*, from Calcutta, &c.—Fine weather throughout.

Str. *Zafiro*, from Manila.—Light to moderate breezes smooth sea and fine weather.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ANAWBA, Br. s.s., 1,200, Sangster, 5th Sept., Singapore 29th Aug., Oil.—Mr. Geo. McQuinn.

ARRATON APCAR, Br. s.s., 2,931, A. Stewart, 3rd Sept., Kobe 28th Aug., Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

CAPRI, Ital. s.s., 4,200, D. Francesco, 6th Sept., Bombay 17th Aug., and Singapore 1st Sept., Gen.—C. & Co.

CHILDAR, Nor. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 4th Sept., Bangkok via Swatow 27th Aug., Gen.—Kia Lee Long.

CHOSHUN MARU, Jap. s.s., 1,301, T. Suruga, 5th Sept., Swatow 4th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K. Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, F. Rehwaldt, 3rd Sept., Bangkok 28th Aug., Rice and Teak.—B. & S.

FAUSANG, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 1st Sept., Sourabaya 18th Aug., and Samarang 23rd Aug., J. M. & Co.

FRI, Nor. s.s., 860, C. Wagle, 4th Sept., Sourabaya 23rd Aug., Sugar.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

FRIHOF, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 6th Sept., Haiphong and Hainan 5th Sept., Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

FUMI MARU, Jap. s.s., 1,179, S. Kawamura, 4th Sept., Balik Pappas 27th Aug., Oil.—A. P. & Co.

HAINAN, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 5th Sept., Swatow 4th Sept., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

HAUBAN, Am. s.s., 1,105, D. F. Avano, 9th Aug., from Hainan, Sugar.—Captain.

HINSAUNG, Br. s.s., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 4th Sept., Wakamatsu 28th Aug., Coal.—J. M. & Co.

KAILONG, Br. s.s., 987, C. Lindberg, 6th Sept., Cebu 1st Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

KEEMUN, Br. s.s., 8,867, R. Connors, 3rd Sept., Manila 1st Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

KOLICHANG, Ger. s.s., 1,929, G. Rosinsky, 30th Aug., Bangkok 24th Aug., Rice and Teak.—B. & S.

KOREA, Am. s.s., 5,651, S. Sandberg, 31st Aug., San Francisco via Ports 5th Aug., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

LACRES, Br. s.s., 1,340, H. C. D. Frampton, 5th Sept., Saigon 13th Aug., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

LEONOR, Br. s.s., 2,361, D. Reid, 5th Sept., Keelung 3rd Sept., Gen.—D. L. & Co., Ltd.

LOCKUN, Ger. s.s., 1,020, W. Taubert, 2nd Sept., Bangkok 24th Aug., Rice and Wood.—M. & Co.

LOOSK, Ger. s.s., 1,029, P. Wittstock, 5th Sept., Bangkok 27th Aug., and Swatow 4th, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

MOONLIE, Br. s.s., 2,886, Glegg, 2nd Sept., Moji 28th Aug., Coals.—D. & Co., Ltd.

ONANG, Br. s.s., 1,787, E. S. Woolley, 6th Sept., Passouran 26th Aug., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

QUANTA, Ger. s.s., 1,746, H. Madsen, 4th Sept., Cheribon 27th Aug., Sugar.—J. C. J. L. Sorogon, Am. s.s., 812, J. Mogarte, 3rd Aug., Hainan 29th July, Sugar.—Jorge & Co.

SUNGKIAN, Br. s.s., 987, P. Cole, 27th Aug., Hainan 23rd Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

TELEMACHUS, Br. s.s., 1,340, G. Edwards, 8th Aug., Manila 5th Aug., Ballast.—Wo Fat Sing.

TJILWONG, Dut. s.s., 3,061, N. van Wych Jurriane, 4th Sept., from Moji, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

TJILWONG, Ger. s.s., 1,002, F. Bückling, 5th Sept., Bangkok 30th Aug., Rice.—B. & S.

VORWARTS, Ger. s.s., 643, Ulderup, 4th Sept., Haiphong and Hainan 3rd Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.

YUENSANG, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 6th Sept., Manila 3rd Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Eclipse, Br. 4-masted barque, 2,969, J. White, 28th Aug.—Canton 27th Aug., Ballast.—S. O. Co.

King George, Br. ship, 2,057, J. E. Jeffrey, 1st Aug.—New York 9th April, Kerosene.—S. O. Co.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.
Sonogon at Kowloon Dock.
Mauban " " " " " "
Kwong Shun Lee " " " " " "
Huyela " " " " " "
Fausang " " " " " "
Yuenyang " " " " " "
Clara Jensen " " " " " "
Shinano Maru " " " " " "

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Hanyang at Quarry Bay Docks.
Suogkiang " " " " " "

Ships Passed The Canal.

6th August—*Derflinger*, *Condon*, *Hakata Maru*, *Polymath*, *Tylen*, 10th August—*Scandia*, *Glenn*, *Bingo Maru*, *Nicomedia*, *Vorck*, *Pathan*, 13th August—*Caylon*, *Yunnan*, *Armand Bahic*, *Kintuck*, *Manmon*, 17th August—*Bendora*, *Prins Elit*, *Friedrich*, *Draculion*, *Sinta*, 20th August—*Indrajamka*, *Kiel*, *Nippon*, *Glenn*, *Stentor*, *Peikawur*, *Iyo Maru*, *Oceanic*, 24th August—*Kassaga*, *St. Patrick*, *Amiral*, *Monmouthshire*, *Seneo*, *Duparra*, *Kamachi Maru*, *Cardiganshire*, 27th August—*Belgravia*, *Tranguebar*, *Kano Maru*, *Calcutta*, *Malta*, *Tenkat*, *Somali*, *Isiria*, 31st August—*Myrridon*, *Demidoff*, *Glossa*, *Lutrow*, *Kilano Maru*, *Patricius*, *Palma*, 3rd September—*Sydney*, *Prins Ludw.*, *Wakata Maru*.

Arrivals at Home—6th August—*Hileno Maru*, *Towara*, *Glenn*, 10th August—*Glenn*, *Polymath*, *Ballerophon*, *Sonagima*, *Sado Maru*, *Shimoda*, 13th August—*Manama*, *Silvia*, 14th August—*Nemur*, 17th August—*Aitayana*, *York*, *Bingo Maru*, 20th August—*Armand Bahic*, *Saltuna*, *Indra*, *Draculion*, 23rd August—*Scandia*, 24th August—*Scandia*, *Silkonia*, *Yunnan*, 30th August—*Sinta*, 31st August—*Nippon*, *Draculion*, 3rd September—*Kiel*, *Calcutta*, *Kamachi*, *Iyo*.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Ceylon	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Sept. 8
Bulow	Foochow	V. & Co.	Sept. 8
P. E. Friedrich	Singapore	M. & Co.	Sept. 8
Yelofra Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K. Co.	Sept. 8
Mohtagale	Japan	G. P. R. Co.	Sept. 11
Nippon Maru	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	Sept. 15
Nippon Maru	Calcutta	N. Y. K. Co.	Sept. 15
Emp. of India	Vancouver	O. P. R. Co.	Sept. 16
P. Sigismund	Sydney	M. & Co.	Sept. 17
Ceylon Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K. Co.	Sept. 18
Taiyuan	Sydney	B. & S.	Sept. 19
Kumsang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	Sept. 19
Tranquebar	Suez	V. & Co.	Sept. 23

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From September 7th to 13th, 1909.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day	Time	Day	Time
Tues. 7	10.15	Tues. 7	1.45
Wed. 8	11.15	Wed. 8	2.45
Thurs. 9	12.15	Thurs. 9	3.45
Fri. 10	1.15	Fri. 10	4.45
Sat. 11	2.15	Sat. 11	5.45
Sun. 12	3.15	Sun. 12	6.45
Mon. 13	4.15	Mon. 13	7.45

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

September 6th, 1909, A.M.

Vessel	Bar. Th. Hg.	Wind	W. R.
Vladivostok	29.77	SE	1 b
Nemuro	29.93	SE	2
Hakodate	29.93	NW	2
Tokio	29.91	NW	2
Kochi	29.87	W	2
Nagasaki	29.87	W	2
Kagoshima	29.86	SE	2
Oshima	29.86	SE	2
Naha	29.85	E	2
Ishigaki	29.85	E	2
Bonin Is.	29.85	E	2
Wakatsuki	29.87	NW	1 b
Hankow	29.87	NW	1 b
Kinkiang	29.81	W	1 c
Shanghai	29.81	W	1 c
Guttsai	29.81	NW	1 cv
Sharp Peak	29.84	NW	1 b
Amoy	29.88	SE	0
Swatow	29.77	NE	1 b
Taihou	29.78	W	2
Taihou	29.80	W	2
Taihou	29.80	E	2
Taihou	29.80	E	2
Koshu	29.80	N	2
Pescadore	29.86	SE	1 b
Canton	29.85	SE	1 c
Hongkong	29.85	SE	1 c
Victoria Peak	29.85	SE	1 c
Gap Rock	29.81	NE	3
Macao	29.86	E	1 c
Wuchow	29.86	E	1 c
Holow	29.82	N	1 c
Pakhoi	29.82	N	1 c
Phu Lien	29.82	N	1 c
Tourane	29.82	N	1 c
O. St. James	29.81	SW	2 c
Apert	29.78	SE	2 c
Manila	29.80	77	SSW
Legaspi	29.80	75	SSW
Bacolod	29.80	75	SSW
Iloilo	29.80	75	SSW
Cebu	29.80	75	SSW
Tabanan	29.80	75	SSW

September 7th, 1909, A.M.

Vessel	Bar. Th. Hg.	Wind	W. R.
Vladivostok	29.84	91	NE
Nemuro	29.93	91	NE
Hakodate	29.93	91	NE
Tokio	29.93	91	NE
Kochi	29.88	91	NE
Nagasaki	29.88	91	NE
Kagoshima	29.88	91	NE
Oshima	29.88	91	NE
Naha	29.88	91	NE
Ishigaki	29.88	91	NE
Bonin Is.	29.88	91	NE
Wakatsuki	29.87	91	NE
Hankow	29.87	91	NE
Kinkiang	29.77	91	NE
Shanghai	29.77	91	NE
Guttsai	29.77	91	NE
Sharp Peak	29.81	91	NE
Amoy	29.81	91	NE
Swatow	29.77	91	NE
Taihou	29.77	91	NE
Taihou	29.77	91	NE
Taihou	29.77	91	NE
Taihou	29.77	91	NE
Koshu	29.77	91	NE
Pescadore	29.80	91	NE
Canton	29.84	91	NE
Hongkong	29.84	91	NE
Victoria Peak	29.84	91	NE
Gap Rock	29.79	91	NE
Macao	29.81	91	NE
Wuchow	29.84	91	NE
Holow	29.84	91	NE
Pakhoi	29.84	91	NE
Phu Lien	29.84	91	NE
Tourane	29.84	91	NE
O. St. James	29.80	91	NE
Apert	29.74	91	NE
Manila	29.74	91	NE
Legaspi	29.74	91	NE
Bacolod	29.74	91	NE
Iloilo	29.74	91	NE
Cebu	29.74	91	NE
Tabanan	29.74	91	NE

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$150,000	\$2,006,254	Interim of £1 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 = \$11.72	\$1,000 sellers London 493 [ex div.]
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,000 \$370,000	\$10,253	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$65 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Guang Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$234,757 \$411,000 \$185,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$185 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 1,250,000 Tls. 207,747 Tls. 118,277 \$1,000,000	Tls. 100,512	Interim of 7/16 for 1908	5 1/2 % Tls. 120
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$200,000 \$198,248 \$101,349 \$681,809	\$2,404,921	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 % \$840 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$294,495 \$199,204	\$707,627	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$235
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$430,608 \$19,802	\$375,541	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 % \$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,484,473	\$358,711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$350 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$1,018	\$1 for 1906	\$0 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$204,038 \$20,007 \$250,000	Nil	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$217,500 \$19,000	\$21,700	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	7 1/2 % \$312 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$10,000	£43,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.154	\$60
do. do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$10,000	£43,755	Final of 2/- for 1908 and Interim of 1/- for s/c 1909	7 1/2 % 71/- sa. and b.
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$20,000 \$1,000,000	£6,817	\$1.00 \$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 % \$26 \$151
Singapore Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000 \$48,682	\$3,121		3 1/2 %
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$10,848	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 % \$147 1/2 sa. and b.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$185,893	\$3 for 1897	\$28 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.08	Tls. 295 sales
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000	£11,550	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 % Tls. 18 20 s.
Rio Australasian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£12,389 £4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	\$8 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$48,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,500,000 \$26,806 \$40,000	\$30,102	None	\$60 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,719,797 \$221,000	\$345,162	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	12 1/2 % \$62 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,16	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 % Tls. 79 1/2 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,800	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,680,000 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 % Tls. 148 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.4.09	5 1/2 % Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,128	\$15	\$15	\$751,920	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,200,000 \$50,975	\$905	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	\$75 ex n.f. \$45 new
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$2,318,118	\$26,475	Interim of 3/4 for account 1909	6 1/2 % \$105 sellers
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$48,261	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$94 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$78	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 % \$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,524,045 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 144,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 % Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,908	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 % \$44
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000	is. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	3 1/2 % Tls. 13 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939 \$30,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$71 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	Tls. 92
Lao-kong-cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	Tls. 114 sellers
Soy Ghee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 500,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 455 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bull's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	1/10 per share for 1908	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	Nil	\$1.20 or 1908	\$13 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.12.06	\$64 sellers
do. do. special shares	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,407	80 cents for 1208	\$9.60 sellers
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$10,000	\$3,407	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	\$17 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$3,000,000 \$8,000	\$48	Final of 50 cents making 70 cents for 1908 80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	10 % 8 % \$12
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$3,75	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.4.09	6 % \$28 1/2 ex div.
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$5,000	\$3,75	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 % \$14 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,195	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$7,016	and Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 % Tls. 1,045 b.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 Tls. 216,612	\$16,612	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 51 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % 3 % \$14 \$9 buyers
Maaschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw- erfde in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gd. 100	Gd. 100	Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 8,914	Tls. 216,612	None	Tls. 151 sellers
Pak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,204	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %
Pak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,204	None	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 18,640	None	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	None	\$23 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$56,602	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	30,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$236	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	7 % \$10 1/2 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$172	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and \$19.50 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	5 % 6 1/2 % \$13
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$4	\$200,000 \$25,000	\$1,360	Final of 50 cents for 1908	6 1/2 % \$8 sellers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$25,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	4 % \$4 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$3.95	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908	7 1/2 % \$7.13 sellers
RUBBERS.							
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	40,000	£1	£1	none	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	\$51 buyers
do. do. (partly paid)	103,530	£1	17/6	none	\$7.4	None	\$1.163 £1.143
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	None	\$1.25 buyers
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	6,000	£1	£1	none	none	None	\$1.25 buyers
do. do. (contributory)	24,000	£1	17/6	none	none	None	\$1.25 buyers
Highland & Lowland Para Rubber Co., (fully paid)	181,454	£1	£1	£181,454	£18,784	None	\$1.25 buyers
do. do. (contributory)	181,454	£1	17/6	none	none	None	\$1.25 buyers
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	181,454	£1	£1	£181,454	£18,784	None	\$1.25 buyers
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	92,000	£1	£1	£92,000	£9,200	None	\$1.25 buyers
do. do. (7% pref.)	10,000	£1	£1	£10,000	£1,000	None	\$1.25 buyers
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	\$10	\$10	none	none	None	\$1.25 buyers
do. do. (8% pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	none	none	None	\$1.25 buyers
Ledbury Rubber Estates Limited	61,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	None	\$1.25 buyers
do. do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	7/6	none	none	None	\$1.25 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wastefulness, restores equilibrium, invigorates the system, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whether acute or chronic, and in whatever form manifest, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unguity patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of rashes, rheumatism, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, gonorrhea or Derrubriae, and all other symptoms of blood impurity, and quickly restores long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

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